

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

AND

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

OF THE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE POOR

OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

DEVIZES :

PRINTED BY GEORGE SIMPSON

1853.



PRESENTED BY
Dr. Chapman

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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

Appointed at the Hilary Sessions, 1853.

ROBERT PARRY NISBET, ESQ., *Chairman.*

SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY, Knt.

MAJOR GENERAL BUCKLEY.

HENRY MATHEW CLARKE, ESQ.

GEORGE EDWARD EYRE, ESQ.

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WILLIAM BALLARD SEAGRAM, M.D.

THOMAS SMITH, ESQ.

JOHN SWAYNE, *Wilton,*

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

ROBERT PARRY NISBET, Esq., *Chairman.*

SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY, Knt.

HENRY MATHEW CLARKE, Esq.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Clk.

GORGES PAULIN LOWTHER, Clk.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

TREASURER.

A. MEEK, Esq.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. B. C. DOWDING, M.A.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

MR. G. F. NAYLOR.

CLERK AND STEWARD.

MR. A. P. HOLLAND.

MATRON.

MISS ROSEDON.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

Presented at the Hilary Sessions, 1853,

The building, fitting, and furnishing of the Asylum, for the reception of patients have been brought so nearly to a completion, in the course of the last twelvemonth, that your Committee think themselves justified in closing the accounts of the first cost, and now lay before the Court a summary of the whole expenditure incurred by the county, in this great work.

The Act which required every county to take measures, within the ensuing three years, for providing an Asylum for Pauper Lunatic Patients, passed in 1845. In 1848, the Justices of Wiltshire took the first step towards complying with the Act, by appointing a Committee.

This Committee having ascertained that the number of pauper lunatics confined at that period, in the several private Asylums of the county was 220, and that many others were kept in Union-houses or suffered to remain in their parishes at large, advertized for plans for a building capable of accommodating 250 patients. Sixty designs were accordingly sent in; and, in order to aid them in

making their selection, the Committee procured the impartial judgment of a gentleman officially connected with the Asylum at Bethnal Green, and of long experience in the management of persons of unsound mind ; and, with his assistance, in April, 1848, they fixed upon the plan sent in by Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, which has been carried into execution. It is plain in its exterior, but commodious, airy, and cheerful in its internal arrangements. They then advertized for a site, two successive quarters, but did not obtain an offer which in their opinion possessed the requisites prescribed by the Commissioners, namely, a space equal to one acre at least for every 10 patients, a dry soil, an aspect to the south, an abundant source of water, as well as the requisite which appeared to your Committee important, namely, a central situation in the county. They then accepted an offer of the present site, which appeared to unite these qualifications, at a price which was fixed by Mr. Attwood, who was employed as valuer on behalf of the county. The land thus purchased consists of 45 acres in possession, and rather more than eleven acres, which will fall in on the death of a copyhold tenant, now aged about 70 years.

It was evidently desirable that the person who should be placed at the head of the Establishment should be cognizant of all the intended arrangements, and be in a position to offer his advice upon the details of them, during the progress of the work. The Committee therefore advertized for candidates, and in April, 1849, appointed Dr. Thurnam to the office of Medical Superintendent, with the understanding that his salary would not commence until the Asylum should be opened, his expenses of travelling and attendance only being reimbursed in the mean time.

The first stone of the Building was laid 30th July, 1849. The estimate made by Mr. Wyatt of the probable cost of the buildings, according to his original design, was £27,000, and it was then calculated that the purchase of the land, furniture, and other expenses, would amount to nearly £20,000 more. The contract for the buildings, as designed at first, was taken by Messrs. Piper, at a lower sum than had been estimated by the architect, namely £19,594. To this original design, the following additions have been made :—an enlargement of the whole building and establishment, to provide for the reception of 40 additional patients, making a total of 290; farm buildings, an entrance-lodge, four additional staircases, a greater width of corridors, and wooden instead of asphalt floors, gas works and fittings, a steam-engine, clock and bell tower, exercise yards, and covered passages and seats, a cemetery and small chapel, and a boundary wall, which is just finished. Some of these additions were required by the Commissioners, and others were ordered by your Committee, who have kept themselves in communication with the Justices of other counties, and have studied to provide what was found elsewhere to be necessary, at as moderate an outlay as possible. The whole was roofed in within eighteen months after the first stone was laid; and the architect has expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the execution of each part, by the respective contractors.

The total cost has been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land	8115	0	0			
Compensation to Occupiers	39	10	6			
	<hr/>			8154	10	6
Surveyors				143	14	10
				<hr/>		
Carried forward				8298	5	4

Brought forward . . .	£8298	5	4
Buildings (including Steam, Supply of Water, Heating, Laundry, Lodge, Farm Buildings, Gas, Cooking Apparatus, &c) . . .	37,970	9	0
Architect's Commission, Clerk of the Works and Surveyor	2554	6	4
Furniture and Fittings	2831	19	11
Surgical Instruments and Drugs	77	15	5
Books and Stationery	64	16	7
Clothing (including Blankets and Sheeting)	1564	12	6
Roads, Fencing, Planting, &c.	854	6	0
Tillages and Farm Stock, &c.	472	9	5
Clerk of the Peace's Bill, including Stamps, Fees, Money paid, &c.	734	17	1
Sundries	311	16	8
Payments to Superintendent in 1849, 50, and 51, before his salary commenced ; Treasurer and others	544	15	7
Rates and Taxes, to Sept, 1851	23	8	4
	<hr/> £56,303 18 2 <hr/>		

This sum, together with accruing interest, amounting to £3,982 2s. 5d., has been defrayed by Loans already raised to the extent of £45,000, and Rates of one farthing each, levied three times a year, which have produced the sum of £15,418 11s. 3d. It is calculated that the whole cost, thus incurred, in building and otherwise providing the Asylum, will have been liquidated, together with interest, in the course of about 21 years from the present date, by means of the same amount of annual assessment which has been levied for the last three years—namely, three farthing rates in each twelvemonth.

The first patients were admitted in September, 1851. The numbers and dates of admission have been as follows :

1851.				
September	.	.	.	21
October	.	.	.	31
November	.	.	.	53
December	.	.	.	62
1852.				
January	.	.	.	39
February	.	.	.	6
March	.	.	.	5
April	.	.	.	12

May	.	.	.	.	.	4
June	.	.	.	.	.	6
July	.	.	.	.	.	10
August	.	.	.	.	.	8
September	.	.	.	.	.	9
October	.	.	.	.	.	7
November	.	.	.	.	.	7
December	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total						284

Of whom 38 have been discharged, and 27 have died.

The Maintenance Account, from the opening of the Asylum in September, 1851, to Michaelmas, 1852, has been as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

FIRST QUARTER.

	£	s.	d.
Patients	589	0	2
Farm	4	15	0
<hr/>			
	593	15	2
<hr/>			

SECOND QUARTER.

Patients	1106	5	7
Farm	44	0	6
<hr/>			
£	1150	6	1
<hr/>			

THIRD QUARTER.

Patients	1317	0	5
Farm	82	6	3
<hr/>			
£	1399	6	8
<hr/>			

FOURTH QUARTER.

Patients	1392	10	4
Farm	27	4	0
<hr/>			
£	1419	14	4
<hr/>			

EXPENDITURE.

£ s. d.

940 7 9

1198 14 10

1175 3 7

1112 12 8

Upon the four quarters there is therefore an actual balance of £136 3s. 5d. on the receipts and expenditure; the patients contributing ten shillings each per week.

This balance would have been considerably larger but for the loss upon the period when the Establishment was necessarily complete, but the bulk of patients not yet received. Your Committee, in consequence, feel authorized to propose a lower rate of payment for the maintenance of each pauper patient, during the ensuing twelvemonth—namely, the sum of 9s. 4d. weekly, or 1s. 4d. per day.

Your Committee having thus brought to a conclusion the responsible charge confided to them, in the erection of a County Lunatic Asylum, they venture to hope, in such a manner as will be creditable to the county, and beneficial to those helpless beings, whose malady has hitherto, for want of a public receptacle, been too frequently unattended to, until the chance of recovery has passed away, desire to press upon the attention of all persons in every parish, who have any authority or voice in the management of the poor, how important it is that no delay should occur in the removal to the County Asylum of every person who exhibits symptoms of mental unsoundness ; because the average of cures in recent cases is found to be great ; and thus it is both politic, as a means of saving the local rates, and urgent upon us, as a duty of humanity, to arrest the incipient disease, before it has time to assume a chronic and hopeless character.

E. P. BUCKLEY, Chairman.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The first Report, presented to the Committee of Visitors, by the Medical Superintendent, at the beginning of last year, when the Asylum had been open little more than three months, had necessarily very much of a preliminary character. He has now to review the operations of the first complete year of the institution's existence, and has the satisfaction, under Providence, to report favorably of the progress of the establishment.

Second Annual Report.

At the commencement of the year, there were in the Asylum 165 patients, namely, 71 males and 94 females. During the year, 117 patients, 57 males and 60 females, have been admitted. In the course of January, those who had yet to be transferred from the several private asylums were, with few exceptions, admitted ; and on the 1st of February, the number in the house amounted to 199. Since that date there have been received, on fresh orders and certificates, about 70 cases, being an average of about six per month, of which the majority are of recent origin, and consequently afford more or less hope of restoration. At the present time there are

Numbers and Admissions.

in the house, 219 patients : viz., 103 males, and 116 females. The average number resident, during the year, has been 204.65.

Discharges
and Recover-
ies.

Thirty eight patients have been discharged ; and of this number 35 were recommended for removal as recovered ; the remaining three leaving at the request of their friends, or of the parish authorities. Considering the confirmed character of the great majority of the cases first admitted, the proportion of recoveries is as large or larger than could have been anticipated ; and it is satisfactory to state that, out of this number, there has hitherto been only one re-admission, in consequence of a recurrence of the disorder. The proportion of recoveries may be expected still further to increase, when the Boards of Guardians and Relieving Officers, more fully recognise the importance of an early removal to the Asylum of all cases of confirmed insanity, as regards any prospect of recovery, or of this taking place at no very distant period. In this, as in so many other instances, a liberal policy is identical with a strict economy ; and that humane line of conduct towards the insane pauper, which is contemplated by the Act of Parliament, and has the sanction of all those best acquainted with the subject, is in fact that most conducive to the interests of the rate-payers.

ecculiar Case

Among the cases discharged during the year, is one which seems to deserve particular mention. It is that of a female, of more than middle age, who six years previously had been found near the canal at Trowbridge, having, as supposed by the police, the intention to commit suicide. She was taken before a magistrate,

to whom, however, she resolutely refused to give her name, and was, on these grounds, and on the supposition of insanity, sent to the asylum at Market Lavington, as a "wandering lunatic." Here she remained until the County Asylum was opened, displaying no other appearance of insanity than the determined concealment of her name, the disclosure of which, she said, would disgrace her connections, and expressing much indignation at her continued detention. The particular consideration of the case was recommended to the Superintendent, by the Committee of Visitors, with a view to her discharge, which, after due deliberation, was thought might be allowed. In order to ascertain that she would be under proper care, and, if possible, to relieve the county from any further charge on her behalf, a man was engaged to trace her connections at Bath, to which place she travelled by coach. Through him, it was ascertained that she was a cook and housekeeper, who had suddenly disappeared in consequence of some dispute with her son (a natural child), who had refused to bear the entire cost of her support. In this case the most probable conclusion is that no insanity had ever existed.

There have been twenty-five deaths : the mean annual mortality being at the rate of 12.21 per cent.

Deaths and
rate of Mor-
tality.

MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY.	MALES	FEMALES	BOTH SEXES
For the year 1852 . .	16.78	8.23	12.21
For 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ year*—1851-52 .	17.44	7.27	11.89

This mortality, in an Asylum confined almost exclu-

* Or, more exactly, sixty-seven weeks, from the opening of the Asylum, Sept. 19th, 1851, to the end of the year 1852.

sively to the pauper class, is not absolutely unfavourable, and it may be observed that in two or three County Asylums opened within the last two years, the deaths have amounted to 22 per cent. and upwards. The experience, in this respect, of single years is, however, comparatively of little value, and observation has proved that the mortality in newly-established asylums for the insane, frequently exceeds that of subsequent years. When, indeed, we consider the change of habits to which many of the patients were more or less suddenly subjected—the impracticability of adapting the diet, and other general treatment, in any precise manner, to every individual case,—one can hardly be surprised that there should have been those who have suffered from changes, which, (though in themselves for the better,) may have been more decided than was compatible with the enfeebled powers of some, and the advanced age of others. During the cold weather of January there was some tendency to sudden attacks of illness, chiefly pulmonary. In February and March, several cases of erysipelas, of different degrees of severity, appeared in the wards; and boils and more severe forms of furuncular inflammation, which have prevailed epidemically through the country, were observed in several instances. In March and April, rheumatic affections were very prevalent, both amongst the patients and servants; and one of the female attendants sank under a severe attack of acute rheumatism, complicated with affection of the heart. During the excessive heat of July, the health and general tranquillity of the patients were to some extent interrupted. Since that time, the health of the establishment has been very good, with the exception

of slight attacks of autumnal diarrhœa. The causes of death do not offer any particular occasion for comment. Causes of Death.

As is usual among the insane, diseases of the brain—apoplexy, paralysis, and epilepsy,—and diseases of the lungs—pulmonary consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and pleura,—are those which have proved most fatal. The mortality, from the latter cause, may perhaps be in part attributed to the new and necessarily unseasoned state of the building, during the first winter of its occupation.* In one case, a patient died from strangulated hernia, having survived the operation for that disease fifty-two hours. In another instance, that of an epileptic, death was the result of a severe compound fracture of the leg. Two patients have died from being accidentally choked whilst taking food, one at the dinner, the other at the supper-table. In one only, a male patient, slight symptoms of general paralysis existed. Much may be done, by proper care, to prevent such casualties, but no precautions with regard to the food, can be expected always to succeed in averting them. It was, indeed, quite remarkable how small a portion of the first morsel of meat, when introduced into the air passage (*glottis*), was sufficient to induce fatal suffocation, in the case of the female patient. In both these cases, a verdict of “accidentally choked or suffocated” was recorded by the Coroner.

During the year, attempts at escape have been made by nine patients, but in three instances only was their absence protracted for the night, or beyond a few hours. It is, of course, highly important to enforce all Escapes.

* In three cases in which death was occasioned by disease of the brain, the fatal event was at least accelerated by coexistent inflammation of the lungs, as established by *post mortem* examination.

possible vigilance to prevent escapes ; but it may be safely assumed that the number of such accidents could not be materially reduced without the adoption of architectural arrangements and precautions belonging rather to the economy of a prison and the conduct of its “keepers,” than to those of an asylum for the recovery and care of the insane.

Private
Patients.

Under the regulations which, in consequence of the existing surplus accommodation, were adopted by the Committee, early in the year, five private patients have been admitted, for whom the weekly charge is 14s.—These persons, though belonging to a class raised more or less above the class of paupers, are for the most part unable to defray the cost of maintenance in private asylums. The aid of the institution to persons thus circumstanced has been regarded as a boon of no ordinary kind ; and the Superintendent is enabled to state that no inconvenience has arisen from the admission of a class of patients, whose accommodation formed no part of the original plan. These patients mix with the other inmates, and are submitted to the same rules and regimen, excepting that, in two or three instances, they have been allowed to wear their own clothes, and that the refreshment of tea is provided for them in the evening.*

“Criminal
Lunatics.”

The Committee early decided not to apply to the Secretary of State, for the removal of such criminal

* Since this report was presented, it has been decided, by the Committee of Visitors, that no more private patients shall be admitted ; in consequence of a legal question having been raised as to the Asylum, in such case, being liable to the full amount of rates and taxes.

patients as are chargeable to the different Unions or to the County. Under original orders, however, of the Secretary of State, there have been three such patients admitted during the year, in only one of whom has the disorder assumed a peculiarly severe form. The Commissioners in Lunacy have recently had under their consideration the propriety of applying to the legislature, with a view to separate provision being made for the care of, so called, "Criminal Lunatics," by the adoption of which, county asylums would be relieved from the custody of a class often presenting peculiar difficulties in management. The Medical Superintendent, in reply to the circular letter of the Commissioners, on this subject, received in February last, expressed his concurrence as to the expediency of establishing a central asylum for this class of the insane ; but, at the same time, he submitted the opinion that it would not be desirable to remove *all* such cases to any central establishment, and suggested that, in the Committees of Visitors and Medical Superintendents of county asylums, conjointly, should be vested the power of transferring such cases as appeared in any way unsuited for association with the ordinary class of patients.

The statistical tables, which are appended to this report, embrace the entire period of fifteen months (67 weeks) which has elapsed from the opening of the Asylum, September 19th, 1851, to December 31st, 1852. These tables, which it is proposed to repeat annually, will present as detailed a view of the medical history of the Asylum, as it is thought desirable to attempt. Their comparison with similar statistics of

Statistical
Tables.

the asylums of other counties, will doubtless throw some light on the history and causes of insanity in Wiltshire.

Adaptation of
Building.

The experience of another year has very much tended to confirm the Superintendent in his judgment as to the adaptation of the building to the purposes for which it was constructed. This conclusion he shares with the Commissioners in Lunacy, and with all those who have inspected the Asylum, whose knowledge of the subject qualifies them for forming an opinion. It is indeed truly gratifying, in passing through the cheerful and spacious corridors and inspecting the comfortable day rooms and dormitories, to contrast the present circumstances of the poor Wiltshire "lunatic," with the condition of many insane persons, of much higher social rank, in private asylums and public hospitals for the insane, both in the metropolis and the provinces. A considerable proportion of the patients are fully aware of the advantages they enjoy, and evince much grateful feeling. It may indeed be asserted, that few, even of the most recently constructed county asylums, present so many conveniences for the proper classification and treatment of the inmates. If any exception to such a statement is made, the Superintendent thinks it must refer to the accommodation for the refractory patients, which is somewhat inconveniently situated and rather limited as to space.

Infirmaries.

The Infirmaries have been little used ; the amount of sickness having seldom been so great but that it could be treated in the general wards without inconvenience ; and as permanently to organise these depart-

ments would have involved the addition of two attendants to the existing staff, which seems at present fully adequate to the wants of the institution, it has been thought expedient, at least to defer such an arrangement.

The system of ventilation has answered remarkably well : during the excessive heat of July, with the thermometer frequently at 90 degrees, the admission of air to the building was so well regulated, that the atmosphere of the wards was rarely oppressive.

System of
Ventilation.

On several occasions during the year, the building has been exposed to long continued and heavy rains : some inconvenience, and slight damage, has of course resulted from this circumstance ; but it may be safely stated that the general stability of the works, thus tested, has been fully established ; and even in the severe hurricane of the night of the 26th of December, the building escaped with little injury. Four of the covered seats in the airing grounds were stripped of their roofing of corrugated iron, and several trees were torn up by the roots, bringing down with them a few yards of the boundary wall.

Injuries to
Building.

The repairs required to the building have hardly amounted to what, under the circumstances of so large a structure, might have been anticipated. Under the direction of the Committee, it has been found needful in some instances to provide stronger fittings than had at first been supplied : and the drainage, so often a source of annoyance in dwellings of every class, has required attention at several points.

Repairs.

Diet.

The revised dietary, (see Table) which has been adopted by the Committee of Visitors, and which the Superintendent drew up, after a careful comparison of those existing in other county asylums, particularly in the south of England, has been found well suited to the necessities of the patients. The comfortable breakfast of coffee, the meat dinner four days in the week, with a moderate allowance of malt liquor, add much to the contentment of the patients, and seem requisite to restore or induce, in their often enfeebled systems, those natural conditions under which alone recovery can be hoped for. There can indeed be no doubt that much of the insanity which exists among the poor, particularly in agricultural districts, is to be traced principally to their scanty supply of the necessaries of life, and the low state of vitality thence resulting. In the case of many of the sick, it is found necessary to modify the ordinary diet, and allow such extras as a little wine, ale, or porter, milk, or eggs; which often prove the best restoratives.

Clothing.

The clothing which has been provided for the patients is of course of the strongest and most durable description, and is as neat and comfortable as need be desired for persons in their rank of life. Sufficient warmth is of course the primary requisite, and this is adequately ensured by the jackets, and waistcoats of bluish grey cloth, and the fustian trowsers of the men; the woolsey petticoats of the women, and the stout shoes and woollen stockings of both sexes. The women's gowns are of a neat Manchester print; those who require stronger dresses having them made of a mixed fabric of woollen and cotton, manufactured in the

county. The men, at their work and in the open air, wear round felt hats ; the women have plain linen caps, and seldom use bonnets, except when taking exercise beyond their own airing grounds. The original outfit of clothing was supplied by the Asylum for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire ; an institution in which the industrial system has been developed to the fullest extent, and where it was made entirely by the patients. This is probably the first instance of an asylum entering into a contract of such a kind. Great interest, as the Superintendent was informed by his energetic friend Mr. Hill, was excited among the patients, who were made aware that they were preparing clothing for another asylum ; and quite a sensation was manifested when two carts laden with heavy bales of woollen clothes and shoes, shirts, and dresses for the women, left the doors of the North and East Ridings Asylum. It is but justice to state that the articles thus supplied have proved satisfactory, both as to quality and workmanship.

During the past year, the employment of the patients has been carried out as far as could be expected ; and at the present time upwards of three-fourths of their number are usefully occupied. Much was required on the farm, in the way of levelling ground, making roads, and repairing fences, which has in great part been done by the patients. In consequence of long neglect, the Farm-bailiff has had much to overcome in bringing the land into working order ; but, in spite of these difficulties and disadvantages, it has yielded crops, of at least the average amount, of barley, potatoes, carrots, and other roots ; though during the late season there

Employment

was a great failure in the potatoe crop, as was general in the neighbourhood. From twenty-five to thirty of the male patients are generally employed in farming and other out-door occupations. The quantity of land in proportion to the number of patients is, however, large; and as nearly the whole of it is, at present, under spade culture, there is really more to be done than the unassisted labour of the patients can accomplish. It is of course felt that there is room for further development of the labour system, and it is hoped that patients who have hitherto resisted all the ordinary inducements to employment may yet be brought into habits of industry. But, as has been well observed, an asylum is neither a workhouse, nor a factory; and if we regard it principally in this light, we shall be in danger of overlooking its primary intention as a hospital—a place of restoration for those who are “all diseased in mind, and most if not all of them in body also.” In addition to this testimony of the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum*, may be quoted the opinion of a well known writer, Mr. Tuke, who says—“the introduction of the system of labour into asylums is not primarily to be contemplated as a means of pecuniary profit, but as a means of promoting the cure and comfort of the patients.”† Dr. Mackintosh, the then Superintendent of the Dundee Royal Asylum, one of those in which the employment of patients has been most successfully carried out, holds the same views. “Our aim,” says he, “is to cure the patients, and to provide them with proper bodily exercise at their

* 51st Report, 1839 : p. 6. See also Dr. Conolly's remarks. p. 37.

† Introduction to Jacobi “On the Construction and Management of Hospitals for the Insane”. 1841 : p. 29.

respective callings. If the income from their work covers the necessary expenditure, we are satisfied ; if a surplus is obtained, well and good ; but profit with us is scarcely taken into the account at all."

During the year all the clothing required for the increasing number of inmates has been made by the patients. In the tailor's and shoemaker's shops much work has been done, the amount of which will be seen in the tables appended to this report. The female patients continue to be extensively engaged, under the direction of the Matron, in the various services of the kitchen, the laundry, and the wards ; and a large stock of clothing and bed linen has been made by them, assisted only by their ordinary attendants ; it not having been thought necessary to fill up the place of the seamstress, who left her situation at midsummer. A further reduction in the staff of servants of the establishment has been effected, by the discontinuance of a second laundry-maid ; and after some months' trial, the success of this plan may be considered as proved.

Employment

Some efforts have been made to give elementary instruction, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to such of the patients as are capable of benefitting by it. The attendant who discharges the duties of schoolmaster, gives periodical instruction to classes of both male and female patients. There has been sufficient experience of the beneficial effect of these attempts, to encourage the Superintendent in their further prosecution.

Schools.

The amusement and recreation of the patients have not been overlooked. It is not, however, desirable

Recreations.

that, in an asylum for the labouring classes, these should assume a very prominent character, or be allowed to interfere with the ordinary business of the establishment. Music, when judiciously employed, affords perhaps one of the most appropriate recreations for the insane. A musical band has been formed amongst the male patients and attendants, and a system of drilling established, which has proved very useful in promoting the amusement and discipline of the patients generally, and particularly of those who are incapable of useful occupation. In this department, the Superintendent has to acknowledge the active exertions of his assistant, Dr. Foote. On three occasions during the year, a large majority of the patients of both sexes, under the supervision of the officers and attendants, have met in the evening to drink tea and participate in some simple amusements,—music, the magic lantern, &c. Two of these parties took place during the summer, and the other on New Year's Day. That at the conclusion of harvest was held in the open air, a large awning having been erected for the purpose in one of the fields ; an arrangement which afforded much gratification to those present. On different occasions a considerable number of the patients of both sexes, properly attended, have taken long walks in the country with pleasure and advantage to themselves, and without inconvenience to others.

Religious
Services.

About three-fourths of the patients regularly attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel ; and their behaviour, during the services, is generally satisfactory. The Superintendent having been kindly offered the loan of the instrument, a barrel organ, playing twenty tunes,

has been placed in the chapel, where it has proved of much assistance in the practice of psalmody, in which several of the patients join in a very creditable manner. In reply to the inquiry of the Superintendent, the Chaplain writes :—" During the past year morning and evening service has been daily performed, with very rare exceptions. The Holy Communion has been twice administered, to a limited number ; it having been the Chaplain's object to err, if at all, on the side of caution ; and none have been admitted to be present who had not been communicants when in full possession of their faculties : it is proposed henceforth to celebrate the sacrament quarterly. The visits to the sick have been rare ; it not appearing to the Superintendent that many were capable of benefitting by the Chaplain's ministrations ; but in one or two of those cases his offices were received thankfully, and, as he hopes, tended much to the peace and comfort of the afflicted persons. In other instances he has not been so fortunate."

Early in November the cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, and as all interments will for the future take place in this burial ground, the Boards of Guardians will be relieved in great part as regards this item of expenditure. Cemetery.

It might be expected that the Superintendent should make some reference to the system of moral and general treatment which is pursued under his direction, and should discuss the subjects of restraint, seclusion, &c. This Report has, however, already extended to such a length, that he thinks it better to postpone any Moral Treatment.

remarks on these points to a future period, when he hopes to enter more fully upon their consideration than time would now permit.

Attendants
and Servants.

The conduct of the attendants and servants has, for the most part, been satisfactory ; and it is gratifying to observe the extent to which order and punctuality, patience and cheerfulness, with attention and kindness to the patients, prevail amongst those whose duties are frequently calculated to disturb the equanimity of the best regulated minds.

Financial
Accounts.

The Superintendent believes that the classified accounts of the Clerk and Steward, which will shortly be submitted to the Committee, and are to be appended to this report, will clearly exhibit the receipts and expenditure of the year, so far as the cost of maintenance is concerned.

Weekly
Charge.

Experience has shewn that the weekly charge for the patients, which was fixed by the Committee at 10s., is more than sufficient to cover the actual cost ; and the Superintendent is glad to learn that it is proposed to reduce the charge to 9s. 4d. In the course of the present year, it is confidently hoped that a still further reduction will be practicable ; unless unforeseen circumstances, such as unusually high prices of provisions, should be found to prevail.

(Signed,)

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ We have officially visited this Institution, and personally examined all the patients, 231 in number. No one was in seclusion at the time of our visit; and the patients were very tranquil and orderly. Mechanical restraint has not yet been employed. The patients were neat and clean in their persons and dress, and altogether in a very satisfactory condition.

“ We learn that about 70 males and 65 females are regularly employed; and that on an average three-fourths of the whole number attend Divine Service in the chapel, where prayers are regularly read by the Chaplain twice a day.

“ The wards were throughout well warmed and ventilated, and in good order. The bedding is of good quality; and we have no doubt that, by a longer residence in the Asylum, the faulty habits of some of the patients will gradually improve, and the number of straw beds be diminished.

“ Since the last visit of the Commissioners in April, 1852, 88 new patients have been admitted, 34 have been discharged, and 21 have died from various causes. At present there are vacancies for 55 patients.

“ The two infirmaries have never yet been opened as such; and generally speaking the bodily health of the patients has been good. Last week, 11 males and 16 females were

under medical treatment, but not for bodily illness of a serious nature.

“ On the whole, the patients appear to be under careful and judicious management, and the condition of the Asylum is very good.”

(Signed)	W. G. CAMPBELL,	}	<i>Commissioners in Lunacy.</i>
	S. GASKELL,		

WILTS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
14TH MARCH, 1853.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1852.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in the Institution Jan. 1st, 1852.	71	94	165
Admitted for the first time during the year	57	59	116
Re-admitted during the year	1	1	1
Total admitted	57	60	117
Total under care during the year	128	154	282
Discharged :			
Recovered	7	28	35
Relieved	1	.	1
Not improved	1	1	2
Died	16	9	25
Total Discharged and Died during the year	25	38	63
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1852	103	116	219
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average Numbers Resident during the Year	95.35	109.3	204.65

TABLE 2.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR AND 15 WEEKS, FROM SEPT. 19, 1851, TO DEC. 31, 1852.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Persons admitted during the year and 15 weeks	130	153	283
Re-admission " " " . . . . .	.	1	1
Total of Cases admitted	130	154	284
Discharged :	Male.	Fem.	Total
Recovered	7	28	35
Relieved	1	.	1
Not improved	1	1	2
Died	18	9	27
Total Discharged and Died during the year and 15 weeks	27	38	65
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1852	103	116	219
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average Numbers Resident during the year and 15 weeks	80.07	96.09	176.16

TABLE 3.—SHEWING FROM WHENCE THE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

ASYLUMS AND OTHER PLACES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.			
Fiddington House, Wiltshire	59	71	130
Fisherton House, „	9	8	17
Bellevue House „	5	4	9
Laverstock House, „	1	.	1
Kingsdown House, „	1	.	1
Fairford House, Gloucestershire	20	19	39
Britton Ferry, Glamorganshire . . . . .	.	1	1
COUNTY ASYLUMS.			
Gloucester.	1	.	1
Somerset	1	1	2
UNION WORKHOUSES	11	10	21
PRISONS (Salisbury and Marlborough).	1	1	2
OWN HOMES OR PRIVATE HOUSES.	21	39	60
Total	130	154	284

TABLE 4.—SHEWING UNDER WHOSE AUTHORITY THE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

AUTHORITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under Orders of			
Three Visiting Justices (removed from Private Asylums)	63	56	119
Justice of the Peace, or Officiating Clergyman and Relieving Officer	61	94	155
Two Justices of the Peace (Wandering or “Criminal Lunatics”)	1	2	3
Secretary of State (“Criminal Lunatics”)	2	.	2
Relative or Friend (“Private Patients”)	3	2	5
Total	130	154	284

TABLE 5.—SHEWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Fair Education	9	9	18
Can Read and Write	57	51	108
Can Read	27	42	69
Can neither Read nor Write	31	47	78
Unknown.	6	4	10
Total	130	153	283*

* The re-admitted case having been once given, is not repeated in this Table. The same applies equally to Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9.

TABLE 6.—SHEWING THE OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Farmers; their Wives and Daughters	3	2	5
Farm, and other Labourers; their Wives and Daughters	65	79	144
Gardener; Wife and Daughter	1	2	3
Miller, and Wife	1	1	2
Bakers	2	.	2
Butcher, and Wife	1	1	2
Fishmonger	1	.	1
Innkeeper	1	.	1
Weavers, Cloth-Workers and Dyers	10	12	22
Drapers	2	.	2
Tailor's Wife . . . . .	.	1	1
Straw Bonnet maker . . . . .	.	1	1
Glover . . . . .	.	1	1
Seamstresses . . . . .	.	4	4
Lacemakers . . . . .	.	2	2
Shoemakers	6	.	6
Wood-cutter and Sawyer	2	.	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers, and Wives	6	3	9
Cooper's Wife . . . . .	.	1	1
Masons and Plasterers	4	.	4
Blacksmiths	2	.	2
Tinker	1	.	1
Watchmaker	1	.	1
Schoolmaster and Mistresses	1	3	4
Printer's Wife . . . . .	.	1	1
Clerks, and their Wives	2	2	4
Relieving Officer, Policeman and Exciseman's Wives .	.	3	3
Soldiers	1	.	1
Pensioners, and their Wives	3	2	5
Carrier	1	.	1
Hawker . . . . .	.	1	1
Ostler, Groom, and Postboy	3	.	3
Domestic Servants	4	25	29
Charwoman . . . . .	.	1	1
No occupation	6	5	11*
Total.	130	153	283

* Cases of idiotcy or imbecility from birth or infancy.

TABLE 7.—SHEWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	104	120	224
Independents	4	7	11
Baptists	6	9	15
Wesleyans	5	8	13
Primitive Methodists	2	3	5
Irvingite . . . . .	.	1	1
Unknown	9	5	14
Total.	130	153	283

TABLE 8.—SHEWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unmarried	71	69	140
Married	40	56	96
Widowed	19	28	47
Total	130	153	283

TABLE 9.—SHEWING THE AGES AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST ATTACK, AND UPON ADMISSION.

AGE.	Age at First Attack.			Age at Admission and Re-admission.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years	8	6	14	.	.	.
From 10 to 15 years. . .	3	2	5	.	.	.
„ 15 „ 20 „	7	12	19	3	7	10
„ 20 „ 30 „	25	22	47	15	17	32
„ 30 „ 40 „	29	28	57	30	26	56
„ 40 „ 50 „	34	39	73	30	31	61
„ 50 „ 60 „	9	23	32	29	31	60
„ 60 „ 70 „	9	18	27	18	28	46
„ 70 „ 80 „	1	1	2	4	14	18
„ 80 „ 90 „	1	.	1	1	.	1
Unknown	4	2	6	-	.	.
Total	130	153	283	130	154	284
AVERAGE AGES IN YEARS .	Male. 36.4	Female. 40.	M. & F. 39.4	Male. 45.9	Female. 48.2	M. & F. 47.2

TABLE 10.—SHEWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of not more than three months' duration.	6	21	27
SECOND CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of more than three, but not more than twelve months' duration .	13	9	22
THIRD CLASS.—Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than twelve months' duration.	11	16	27
FOURTH CLASS.—Cases of the first or not first attack, and of more than twelve months' duration . . .	100	108	208
Total	130	154	284

TABLE 11.—SHEWING THE CAUSES OF THE DISORDER, SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
PREDISPOSING CAUSES.			
Hereditary Predisposition ascertained	18	23	41
Congenital Weakness of Mind	10	13	23
Congenital Deafness . . . . .	.	1	1
Teething	1	.	1
Severe periodic Headache . . . . .	.	1	1
Tubercular, or Strumous Diathesis or Disease. . .	1	1	2
Advanced Age	1	.	1
Exposure and Hardship abroad, as Soldiers . . .	2	.	2
Intemperance	3	1	4
Vicious Habits	1	.	1
Sedentary Habits . . . . .	.	1	1
Change of Habits of Life	1	.	1
Poverty and Want	1	3	4
Ill-regulated Mind . . . . .	.	1	1
Total	21	22	43
EXCITING CAUSES.			
PHYSICAL.			
Injuries of the Head	6	2	8
Fever and Febrile Diseases	1	6	7
Paralysis . . . . .	.	1	1
Epilepsy	20	12	32
Infantile Convulsions	1	.	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	.	1	1
Cancer (removal of) . . . . .	.	1	1
Disorders of Menstruation . . . . .	.	2	2
Puerperal disorders . . . . .	.	9	9
Feeble Health. . . . .	.	1	1
Intemperance	13	5	18
Vice and Sensuality	1	.	1
MORAL.			
Fear	2	5	7
Disappointed Affections.	2	5	7
Jealousy . . . . .	.	1	1
Grief for Loss or Illness of Relatives	1	14	15
Other Domestic Troubles (Ill Treatment, Desertion, &c.)	2	16	18
Anxiety from, and Fear of, Imprisonment for Crime	2	.	2
Poverty, Distress, and Pecuniary Reverses. . . .	5	5	10
Religious Anxiety and Excitement	5	2	7
Remorse . . . . .	.	1	1
Total	61	89	150
No CAUSE ASCERTAINED	60	55	115

TABLE 12.—SHEWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

FORMS OF DISORDER.		Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL INSANITY		1	3	4
MONOMANIA		7	6	13
MELANCHOLIA		13	38	51
MANIA				
Acute.		10	11	21
Chronic		42	57	99
Remittent		2	4	6
Hysterical . . . . .		.	3	3
Puerperal . . . . .		.	3	3
DEMENTIA.				
Imbecility (acquired)		22	8	30
Fatuity		26	13	39
AMENTIA.				
Imbecility (congenital)		5	4	9
Idiotcy (congenital)		2	4	6
Total		130	154	284

TABLE 13.—SHEWING THE AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, 1851-2.

AGE.	Ages of those discharged Recovered.			Ages of those who have Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.
„ 20 „ 30 „ . . .	1	7	8	1	.	1
„ 30 „ 40 „ . . .	3	7	10	4	1	5
„ 40 „ 50 „ . . .	1	4	5	6	3	9
„ 50 „ 60 „ . . .	2	2	4	1	4	5
„ 60 „ 70 „ . . .	.	7	7	3	1	4
„ 70 „ 80 „ . . .	.	.	.	2	.	2
„ 80 „ 90 „ . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1
Totals . . .	7	28	35	18	9	27

TABLE 14.—SHEWING THE CLASSES IN REFERENCE TO THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER IN THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED, AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, 1851-2.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months.	3	8	11	.	.	.
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, above three, but within twelve months . . .	.	2	2	5	.	5
THIRD CLASS.—Not first attack, and within twelve months	4	8	12	1	1	2
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack or not, and more than twelve months . . .	.	10	10	12	8	20
Totals . .	7	28	35	18	9	27

TABLE 15.—SHEWING THE DISEASES WHICH HAVE PROVED FATAL, 1851-2.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diarrhœa	1	.	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	.	1	1
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	.	3	3
Apoplexy	1	.	1
General Paralysis.	2	1	3
Epilepsy	1	.	1
Softening of Brain	1	.	1
Disease of Lungs, simulating Apoplexy . . . . .	.	1	1
Inflammation of the Lungs (and Pleura)	6	1	7
Peritonitis	1	.	1
Strangulated Hernia.	1	.	1
Phlebitis of Portal Vein. . . . .	.	1	1
Asphyxia*	1	1	2
Compound Fracture of the Leg	1	.	1
Exhaustion	2	.	2
Total	18	9	27

* See Page 15.

TABLE 16.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF “INSANE PERSONS, LUNATICS, AND IDIOTS,” IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, CHARGEABLE TO THE SEVERAL UNIONS, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1853.*

UNIONS.	In Wilts County Asylum.		In Private & other County Asylums.		In Union or Parish Workhouses.		In Lodgings or with their Friends.		Totals.	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Alderbury . . .	14	15	.	.	1	2	7	8	22	25
Amesbury . . .	3	2	.	.	2	1	.	3	5	6
Andover† . . .	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2
Bradford† . . .	5	8	.	.	2	1	3	1	10	10
Calne	4	5	.	.	5	5	2	3	11	13
Chippenham . .	9	11	.	1	3	5	2	1	14	18
Cirencester† . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett }	3	2	.	.	2	4	6	5	11	11
Devizes† . . .	7	6	1†	3†	2	1	2	4	12	14
Farringdon† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fordingbridge† .	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1
Highworth and Swindon . . }	11	8	.	.	2	4	2	4	15	16
Hungerford† . .	2	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	9
Malmesbury . .	6	3	.	.	1	2	2	3	9	8
Marlborough . .	4	6	1	.	1	1	1	2	7	9
Melksham . . .	7	16	.	.	3	6	3	3	13	25
Mere† . . . .	.	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	3
New Forest† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pewsey	8	2	.	1	.	3	2	.	10	6
Romsey† . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stockbridge† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salisbury (City)†	.	.	9	5	.	2	1	.	10	7
Tetbury† . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tisbury†	4	3	.	1	.	.	1	3	5	7
Warminster . . .	4	10	.	.	2	3	7	7	13	20
Westbury and Whorwellsdown. }	6	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	8	6
Wilton	3	7	.	.	3	4	1	1	7	12
Patients chargeable to the county . . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	102	117	11	12	37	49	44	50	194	228
Totals	219		23		86		94		422	

* Extracted from the returns, of the Clerks of the Unions, to the Clerk of the Peace for the County.

† The Unions marked thus † are only partly in the county of Wilts.

‡ These four patients are chargeable to the Borough of Devizes.

|| The City of Salisbury and Borough of Devizes, not having contributed to its erection, are not entitled to send their patients to the County Asylum,

TABLE 17—SHEWING THE ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED DURING THE YEAR.

Description of Articles.	Made.	Repair- ed.	Description of Articles.	Made.	Repair- ed.	
<i>In the Female Wards</i>			Bed valances	24		
Shirts	218	567	Dusters, house-cloths, &c.	95		
Chemises	158	135	Shaving cloths	28		
Petticoats . . . . .	.	130	Iron holders	30	
Bed-gowns	151	69	Bags for clothes	7		
Night-caps	173	50	Carpets	7		
Flannel vests	44	162	Drugget.	1		
Knitted stockings (prs)	14	5000	Flags	8		
Drawers (pairs) . . . .	.	29	Blankets marked	900	
Neckerchiefs	313	50	Counterpanes ditto . . .	229		
Handkerchiefs	106	.	Pairs of stockings ditto	227		
Stays . . . . .	.	139	Handkerchiefs ditto . .	168	
Gowns	77	844	Aprons ditto	71		
Bodies for gowns	57	.	<i>In the Tailor's Shop</i>			
Aprons	267	235	Drill coat	1	The repairs were various, and occupied 25 days.	
Day-caps	153	152	Cloth jackets	15		
Bonnets of print	68		Drill ditto	1		
Linen sleeves (pairs) . .	8		Cloth waistcoats	12		
Smock-frocks	26		Drill ditto	1		
Bibs	6		Fustian Trowsers	56		
Boots and shoes bound (pairs)	60		Braces (pairs)	33		
Lace (yards)	7		Cloth caps	24	490 pairs.	
Shrouds	31		Hats bound	72		
Linen buttons	1234		<i>In the Shoemaker's Shop.</i>			
Sheets	468		Mens' strong boots (prs)	21		
Pillow-cases	323		Ditto light shoes „	77		
Bed-cases	84		Womens' strong boots „	7		
Blankets . . . . .	.	12	Ditto light ditto „	37	
Strong quilts	2		Cloth boots and slippers . . . „	33		
Table-cloths	28		Leather garters	3	150 ft.	
Drawer-covers	26		Ditto knee caps	1		
Chair-covers	3		Gutta percha hose		
Towels	378		Waist straps for tailor	2		
Roller towels	138					
Window blinds	56					

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS AND SERVANTS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.						SUPPER.																		
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.															
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.*	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Cooked Meat ⁺	Meat in Stew	Soup. [†]	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding ^g	Suet Pudding	Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat	Meat in Stew	Soup.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding ^g	Suet Pudding	Bread.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beer.	Or, Porridge.	Bread.	Butter.	Beer.	Or, Porridge.	
SUNDAY	6 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 pt.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.	.	8 oz.	.	.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.	.	8 oz.	.	14 oz.	.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	4 oz.	2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt.	1 pt.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.
MONDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.	.	.	.	16	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
TUESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	8	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	1	8	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
WEDNESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
THURSDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	8	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
FRIDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	.	.	8	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
SATURDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Total	42	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	35	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	32	16	16	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	32	14	14	28	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	28	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

EXTRA DIET :—For Out-door Workers, Artizans, and Laundry Women, &c : $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, with bread and cheese, or dripping, at 11 o'clock a.m. ; and the men $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. beer at 4 p.m. ; the female workers $\frac{2}{3}$ pt. tea|| at 4 or $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 p.m.—Tobacco and snuff are also given as indulgences to the workers.

DIETARY FOR SERVANTS :—MEN : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, 1 lb. cooked meat with the bone¶, $\frac{2}{3}$ lb. vegetables, 1 pt. coffee, 3 pts. beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, daily ;—1 oz. tea, 4 oz. sugar, 8 oz. butter, per week.—WOMEN : 1 lb. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. cooked meat with the bone,¶ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. vegetables, 2 pts. beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, daily ; 2 oz. tea, 8 oz. sugar, 8 oz. butter, per week.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Coffee ; $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. sugar ; $\frac{1}{8}$ pint milk—to 1 pint. † The Cooked Meat is without bone. ‡ The Soup is made from the liquor of the boiled meat, with peas and rice, or barley, and vegetables. || 1 oz. of Tea ; 4 oz. sugar ; $\frac{2}{3}$ pt. milk—to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints. ¶ On Saturdays, each Servant has for Dinner half the quantity of meat ; and for Supper, the Males 4 oz. the Females 3 oz. of cheese.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FROM THE 21ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1851, TO THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1852, (AS PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE ASYLUM, PURSUANT TO THE STAT. 8 & 9 VICT. CAP. 126, SECT. 44.)

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From Sales of						
Farm and Garden Produce and Live Stock, exclusive of that consumed in the Asylum	201	9	2			
Dripping	7	3	9			
Gas Tar		16	6			
				209	9	5
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
1. From Private Patients at 14s. per week .	14	6	0			
				14	6	.
2. From Unions contributing to Asylum.						
For Pauper Patients at 10s. per week, viz. :						
Alderbury	507	10	6			
Amesbury	118	12	9			
Andover	21	7	2			
Bradford	318	14	6			
Calne	144	2	10			
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	172	7	.			
Chippenham	344	15	5			
Cirencester	17	11	5			
Devizes	339	4	6			
Fordingbridge	3	4	3			
Highworth and Swindon	450	8	3			
Hungerford	151	9	11			
Melksham	515	15	.			
Mere	33	4	3			
Malmesbury	197	5	11			
Marlborough	154	17	1			
Pewsey	165	19	11			
Tisbury	133	10	3			
Warminster	274	14	7			
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	272	4	5			
Wilton	197	14	3			
				4534	14	2
3. From County Treasurer,						
For Criminal Lunatics	13	12	11			
				13	12	11
Carried forward . . . . .	.	.	.	4772	2	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . . . . .	.	.	.	4772	2	6
4. From Repayment of Expenses of Funerals, Removals, &c.						
Alderbury	3	11	11			
Bradford	1	17	10			
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett . . . . .	.	12	.			
Chippenham	3	5	10			
Highworth and Swindon . . . . .	.	12	6			
Melksham	1	14	4			
Mere . . . . .	.	19	6			
Malmesbury	1	11	6			
Marlborough.	3	3	.			
Pewsey	4	7	7			
Tisbury	1	11	6			
Warminster	5	.	6			
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	1	13	4			
County Treasurer	1	1	.	31	2	4
Total Receipts . . . . .	.	.	.	4803	4	10

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers	814	1	2			
Attendants	227	3	3			
Servants	213	6	4			
				1254	10	9
PROVISIONS.						
Ale, Porter, and Beer—16,138 gallons	457	17	6			
Bread—59,324 lbs.	259	9	5			
Butter—1 ton 5 cwt. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	118	13	9			
Cheese—2 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	82	17	2			
Coffee—11 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs.	63	4	8			
Currants—85 lbs.	1	18	2			
Eggs—112 score and 2	6	4	1			
Poultry . . . . .	.	6	.			
Flour—17 sacks 1 bushel 2 pecks	25	14	6			
Meat and Suet—33,501 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	629	2	10			
Milk—1247 galls. 7 pts.	44	9	6			
Oatmeal—42 lbs. . . . .	.	6	4			
Peas—1 quart . . . . .	.	.	4			
Potatoes—1305 lbs.	7	6	9			
Carried forward	1697	11	.	1254	10	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1697	11	.	1254	10	9
Raisins—29 lbs. . . . .	.	12	1			
Rice—13 cwt.	9	11	.			
Sugar—2 tons 4 cwt. 7 lbs.	84	7	7			
Tea—347½ lbs.	61	19	4			
Tobacco and Snuff	26	18	3			
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	8	.	6			
Miscellaneous, as Arrowroot, Sago, &c.	4	2	1			
Bacon and Pork—14 cwt. 2 qrs. 9¾ lbs.	38	8	10			
Cabbages—245 doz.	3	5	5			
Chicory—63 lbs. . . . .	.	16	4			
Lard—2 lbs. . . . .	.	1	2			
				1935	13	7
NECESSARIES, FUEL, LIGHTING, AND WASHING.						
Candles—126 lbs.	3	9	.			
Coals—653 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs.	499	19	.			
Soap—1 ton 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.	59	8	8			
Soda—1 ton 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.	9	7	3			
Starch and Blue	2	18	9			
Wood	11	.	.			
Oils, Turpentine, White, Red, and Black Leads, Charcoal, Lamp Cotton, En- gine Cotton, &c. &c.	34	5	7			
Bath Bricks, Blacking, &c. &c.	4	7	6			
Matches . . . . .	.	14	3			
Miscellaneous	13	15	7			
Chimney Sweeping	4	4	9			
Lime—344 bushels	8	12	.			
Mangling . . . . .	.	5	4			
Duster Check . . . . .	.	13	6			
House Flannel	4	19	11			
				658	1	1
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs, &c.	7	15	4			
Leeches	2	16	4			
Sundries . . . . .	.	2	6			
Wines and Spirits	31	18	10			
Occasional Medical Assistance	3	3	.			
				45	16	.
CLOTHING.						
Braces	1	.	.			
Calico	3	4	10			
Flannel	1	16	5			
Brown Drill	2	.	2			
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers	4	1	9			
Leather, &c.	6	4	1			
Linen . . . . .	.	19	4			
Thread, Needles, Tapes. &c.	2	14	3			
Laces . . . . .	.	11	1			
One suit Porter's Livery	4	4	.			
One ditto ditto undress ditto	1	10	.			
Needlework	1	1	6			
				29	7	5
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Culinary and other Utensils, Brushes, Mops, &c.	16	8	10			
Carried forward	16	8	10	3923	8	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	16	8	10	3923	8	10
Straw for Bedding—15 tons 1 qr. . .	17	19	.			
Towelling	9	1	1			
Sundries	6	.	4			
				49	9	3
FUNERAL EXPENSES.						
Coffins	6	7	6			
Calico for Shrouds	4	1	2			
Bearers	8	8	.			
Burial Fees, &c.	9	7	2			
Two Palls purchased	3	10	.			
				31	13	10
GARDEN AND FARM EXPENSES.						
Wages of Bailiff and Labourers, and two-thirds of the wages of one out- door Attendant	161	8	6			
Purchase of Cow and Calf £9 0 0 } 113 Pigs £86 19 6 }	95	19	6			
Provender for the Live Stock.	28	9	10			
Seeds and Plants	11	10	9			
Repairs of Implements. . . . .	.	18	7			
Sundries, such as Stationery, Market Tolls, Turnpikes, &c. &c. &c.	4	2	2			
Horse Medicine . . . . .	.	17	6			
Straw—8 tons 6 cwt.	10	16	1			
				314	2	11
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Advertisements, Printing, Postage, Sta- tionery, &c.	81	9	4			
Rates	19	9	.			
Expenses of Removals, &c.	1	13	6			
Escapes and Re-captures of Patients	1	11	3			
Cost of Music at Entertainment on New Year's Day . . . . .	.	13	.			
Bird Seeds . . . . .	.	3	4			
Travelling Expenses	10	5	6			
Care of Letter-bag . . . . .	.	10	.			
Carriage of Parcels . . . . .	.	15	2			
Emptying Cesspools and Vaults . . . . .	.	2	.			
Incidentals, by Treasurer	10	9	6			
				127	1	7
				4445	16	5
Paid County Treasurer, extra ocharge on Private Patients, at 4s. per week . . . . .	.	.	.	4	1	9
Total Payments . . . . .	.	.	.	4449	18	2

ALFRED P. HOLLAND,

Clerk of the Asylum.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BETWEEN AUGUST, 21, 1851, AND DECEMBER 31, 1852.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
From Sales of Produce, &c.			Salaries and Wages		
				1254	10 9
From Maintenance of Private Patients	14	6 0	Provisions		
				1935	13 7
From Maintenance of Pauper Patients	4534	14 2	Necessaries		
				658	1 1
From Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics			Surgery and Dispensary		
				45	16 0
chargeable to County	13	12 11	Clothing		
				29	7 5
			Furniture and Bedding		
				49	9 3
From Repayment of Funeral and other Expenses			Funeral Expenses, &c.		
				31	13 10
			Farm and Garden Expenses		
				314	2 11
			Miscellaneous		
				127	1 7
			Paid County Treasurer for Extra Charge on } Private Patients		
				4	1 9
			Balance in Treasurer's hands	308	14 3½
			in Steward's ditto	38	13 11½
			in Bailiff's ditto	5	18 5
				353	6 8
Total	£4803	4 10	Total	£4803	4 10

ALFRED P. HOLLAND,

Clerk of the Asylum.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF DAYS OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS . . . 81252

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS 176 2
4

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS PER HEAD PER WEEK:—

Salaries and Wages	2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—	<div>615 812</div>
Provisions	3s. 4d.—	<div>74 812</div>
Necessaries	1s. 4d.—	<div>345 812</div>
Surgery and Dispensary	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.—	<div>640 812</div>
Clothing	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.—	<div>348 812</div>
Furniture and Bedding	1d.—	<div>73 812</div>
Farm and Garden	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—	<div>797 812</div>
Miscellaneous	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—	<div>414 812</div>
	7s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—	<div>59 812</div>
Less from Miscellaneous Receipts £209 9s. 5d. .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—	<div>263 812</div>
Total†	7s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—	<div>608 812</div>

* The total number of days from September 19th, 1851, to December 21, 1852.

+ This is the total per head, per week, of *payments*;—the actual *cost* could only ascertained by taking in the accounts remaining unpaid on the 31st of December;—which included nearly the whole of those for the preceding quarter.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT, FROM AUGUST 25, 1851, TO DECEMBER 31, 1852.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.
Sale of Live Stock and Produce } 201 9 2	201	9	2	Purchase of Live Stock . 95 19	95	19
ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT.				Wages of Bailiff and Labourers, and $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the Wages of one out-door Attendant . } 161 8	161	8
Potatoes and other Vegetables } 142 1 5	142	1	5	Provender for the Live stock . } 28 9	28	9
Fruit 6 2 11	6	2	11	Seeds and Plants 11 10	11	10
Milk, 1262 gals. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts. } 53 8 8	53	8	8	Repairs of Implements . . 18	18	
Wood for fuel, &c. . } 12 4	12	4		Straw—8 tons 6 cwt. . . 10 16	10	16
	202	5	4	Horse Medicine 17	17	
Estimated Labour of Horse and Man in Works not connected with the Cultivation of the Farm and Garden. } 20 9 4	20	9	4	Sundries (such as Stationery, Market Tolls, Turnpikes, &c. &c.) } 4 2	4	2
				Proportion of Rates . . 9 14	9	14
Total . . £424 3 10	£424	3	10	Balance . . £100 6	£100	6
				Total . . £424 3	£424	3